

LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME 6.

LOUISVILLE, KY., SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 13, 1856.

NUMBER 64.

EVENING BULLETIN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRINCE, BENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.—*In Advance.*—Daily Journal \$10; County Daily \$6; Tri-Weekly \$3; Weekly \$2; Evening Bulletin \$5, if mailed \$4; Weekly Bulletin \$1.

CLUB PRICES.—*In Advance.*—5 Country Dailies or Tri-Weekly for \$25; 10 copy 2 years \$5; 2 copies 1 year \$2; 6 copies \$12; 15 copies or more \$1.50 each. Weekly Bulletin \$1.

Papers sent by mail are payable in advance.

When the Daily, County Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for), the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued, until paid for and stopped, as has been our practice.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if party in good, it will be sent until paid.

Bimonthly by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

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One square, 10 lines each	\$1.00	One square, 10 lines each	\$1.00
Do, each additional line	.00	Do, two months.....	.00
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Do, one week.....	.25	Do, four months.....	.15
Do, two weeks.....	.50	Do, six months.....	.20
Do, three weeks.....	.75	Do, twelve months.....	.25
Standing card, four lines or less, per annum.....	.15	Standing card, four lines or less, per annum.....	.15
One square, changeable weekly, per annum.....	.40	One square, changeable weekly, per annum.....	.40
Do, do, do, two lines per week per annum.....	.20	Do, do, do, two lines per week per annum.....	.20
Do, do, do, do, one-half the above prices.		Do, do, do, do, one-half the above prices.	
Advertisements published at intervals—\$1 for first insertion and 80 cents for each subsequent one.		Announcing Candidates—\$1 per week for each name. Advertisements not marked will be inserted in one month and payment exacted.	
Yard advertisements quarterly; all others in advance.		Advertisers must be inserted in the Louisville Journal for regular advertising.	
Steamboat and steamboat advertisements, sheriff's and common law sales, patent medicine, theatrical, circus, or similar advertising, not published by the year.		Advertisers for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half price.	
Marriages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and funeral invitations as advertisements.		Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents per line; these only inserted at the discretion of the editor.	
No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the real name of the author.			
Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and 12½ cents for each continuance; each change requires a new advertisement. Standing advertisements for steamers packed for a season or over six months, \$2 for one boat, and \$6 for each additional boat.			
Advertisers inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above prices if inserted in Daily Journal and continuing their first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-half the above prices.			
Advertisers kept on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra price.			
ADVERTISING RATES.— <i>In WEEKLY JOURNAL.</i> —Each square (10 lines or less) first insertion.....	\$1.00	ADVERTISING RATES.— <i>In WEEKLY JOURNAL.</i> —Each square (10 lines or less) first insertion.....	\$1.00
Advertisement continued in the Weekly Bulletin, if they are continued also in the Weekly Journal, will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents for each continuance; if not continued in Weekly Journal 20 cents.		Advertisement continued in the Weekly Bulletin, if they are continued also in the Weekly Journal, will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents for each continuance; if not continued in Weekly Journal 20 cents.	
Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements within a year after they are inserted before the year expires, otherwise a bill charge will be made.		Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements within a year after they are inserted before the year expires, otherwise a bill charge will be made.	
No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.		No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.	

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1856.

SPAIN.—The question which now underlies every other in the current political affairs of Spain is said to be the question of bread. Already in some provinces the people have begun to die of want, and in others they are on the eve of revolt from the same cause.

The amount of wheat in store is exceedingly limited, and, owing to the utter absence of rain for the last eight or ten months, there is no prospect of a new crop. Popular discontent is wide-spread and intense. The Government is attempting to stifle it by artificially distributing grain in the provinces most needy and desperate, but it remains to be seen whether or not the attempt will prove successful.

It certainly will not without large importations of wheat from abroad, which, with a lean treasury and still leaner credit, is not very promising matter.

So slender is the tenure by which the existing Spanish Government holds its position at the helm of affairs.

The red currents of revolution are bounding fiercely in the veins of its subjects, and may at any moment burst forth in a tempest of bloodshed.

NEWS FROM NICARAGUA.—WALKER VICTORIOUS.

The telegraph brings us later news from California and Nicaragua. The advices from California are not important, but those from Nicaragua are of great moment. Gen. Walker has defeated the combined forces of the Central American States, and taken possession of Rivas, where he has established his headquarters. He has destroyed Granada, doubtless apprehending another outbreak on the part of the native population. Gen. Walker's loss was very small, while that of his enemies was very large.

We have no doubt that Gen. Walker was very successful, yet we are inclined to think that there is a good deal of exaggeration in the account, and especially in the naval engagement, as the dispatch terms it.

The New Orleans Delta states that Captain O'Hara, of the United States Army, has tendered his resignation, in order to join Gen. Walker, in Nicaragua, at the first opportunity. This individual, says the Philadelphia News, whatever may be his failings or delinquencies, is a brave, vigilant, and intelligent officer, and probably one of the ablest recruits Walker has recently received. He has served in Cuba and Mexico, and on every occasion displayed an indomitable courage, which would render him valuable in such a position of affairs as exist at present in Nicaragua. We trust that Walker will duly appreciate so gallant and accomplished a recruit.

THE HOG MARKET.—Very few hogs are arriving, and hence there is little doing. We notice a sale of 300 head from the hooks, averaging 175 lbs, at \$5.85, 300 head on foot, averaging 175 lbs, at \$6.00, 400 head at \$6.25, and 400 head at \$6.35, but the last named price is an outside quotation. Nothing doing in the product, except the sale of 300 tierces lard at 10%.

Hull, Hunt & Co. had killed up to last evening 41,588 head. At Bowling Green, up to Tuesday last, Quigley & Co. had killed 7,000 head, and F. F. Lucas 2,500 head, and the former firm expected to kill 11,000 more. Quigley & Co. were paying \$5.00 net for heavy hogs.

RELEASED AND REARRESTED.—David Preston, who has been in jail on a charge of passing counterfeit money, was yesterday bailed out, but was immediately rearrested to answer a requisition from the Governor of Illinois. Preston is the man who had a large amount of counterfeit notes on the Rockville (Conn.) Bank and on the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky in his possession, some of which he had passed.

MYSTEROUS DISAPPEARANCE.—Much anxiety has been excited within the last two days in regard to the mysterious disappearance of Dr. Baum, an old and well-known citizen. He left his residence early on Wednesday morning for the purpose of going to Indiana to transact some business, but nothing has been heard of him since.

This little poem, written by one of the most glorious female poets the West has produced, was accidentally mislaid some months ago:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

THE RENUNCIATION.

Long have I looked for this—my dreams—my dreams! Oh, God! how wildly glorious they were! Immensity's bright myriads of stars, Its sunsets with their gold and crimson dyes, Its rainbows luring with their lovely light, Its lightnings luring on the blackened clouds, Its comets crushing worlds along their paths, And its wild wind-lyres with their viewless chords, All, all its loveliness and majesty!

Were nothing to the thoughts of one high heart!

Long have I looked for this—my dreams—my dreams! With what a vainly deep devotions My idolizing spirit's weary wings Have striven to guard them when mysterious hell's Told warnings on the agitated air And deepening darkness with its startling shades Cast warnings from the misty clouds of fate! How strong, how wonderful must be that power Which sits at Genua throned above the stars, And with one shaft, brings pride down to the dust!

Long have I looked for this—my dreams—my dreams! They've been my light, my life, my heaven! An angel's words would strive in vain to tell, The glory and the beauty of my dreams! Yet I—renounce them—Oh! my worshipped dreams! They're faded, they are blasted, they are cold! My rifted heart is closing heavily,

My spirit's once wild waves are stilled at last, My pride is—fettered! and my life is aimless!

Long have I looked for this—my dreams—my dreams!

Immensity's bright myriads of stars,

Its sunsets with their gold and crimson dyes, Its rainbows luring with their lovely light, Its lightnings luring on the blackened clouds, Its comets crushing worlds along their paths, All, all its loveliness and mystery!

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NEWCASTLE, KY.

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FIRE AT HASTINGS, MINNESOTA.—A destructive fire occurred at Hastings, Minnesota, a short time since. One entire block, consisting of eight buildings, was consumed before the fire could be checked.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.—*Proceedings of Congress and the Southern Convention on Thursday—Removal of Judge Lecompte of Kansas and Appointment of a Kentuckian, &c.*—The National telegraph line was not working on Thursday, and we did therefore not receive any Washington news. We find the following in the Cleveland Herald. The Mr. Harrison, of Kentucky, nominated by the President for Judge of Kansas, is doubtless James O. Harrison, of Lexington:

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION
Thursday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.

Senate.—In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Mason presented the petition of Mr. Wheeler, asking to be reimbursed for money advanced American citizens in distress in Nicaragua, and who on the route from California to New York were fired by the natives of Virgin Bay, some being killed and others robbed. They were brought to the U. S. Legation hungry, wounded, and almost dead. Should this petition be granted, similar claims to an enormous amount are

COM. Jones also petitioned to be refunded the sum deducted from his pay by action of the court martial several years ago.

Mr. Case made a speech in vindication of the President's message, and the Senate then adjourned.

House.—Mr. Otero presented a petition from the citizens of the Gadsden purchase, asking for the erection of the Territorial Government of Arizona.

Mr. Humphrey Marshall made a noble speech, criticizing the Democratic professions and practices.

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

SAVANNAH, December 10.

Mr. Goulding's resolution relative to the reopening

EVENING BULLETIN.

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 13, 1856.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.—One of the earliest and most pressing subjects for the action of Congress at its present session is the court of claims. This tribunal was created two years ago to meet the urgent demands of justice both on the part of the Government and of the claimants against it. Long experience had shown that Congress was too pre-occupied and unwieldy a body to dispose of private claims with fairness and dispatch, and the judgments of all varieties of public men concurred in the propriety and necessity of establishing a court exclusively for this object. The present court of claims was accordingly established. It, however, has fallen sadly short of its purpose, mainly or wholly through a glaring defect in its constitution, by which its decisions were not final but subjected to review and confirmation or reversal by Congress, thus engraving upon the court the identical evils for whose correction it was established. We called attention to this defect pending the last session of Congress, and predicted then, that, unless speedily remedied, it would not only destroy the usefulness of the court, but render it an intolerable aggravation of the grievances it was designed to remove. Subsequent experience has tended strongly to confirm this opinion. The court has discharged its duties faithfully and ably, but its decisions remain as empty and impotent as shadows, and will remain so until the action of Congress gives them substance and vitality. That action has not been taken, and heaven only knows when it will be, many insisting that Congress has no right to review the determinations of the court at all, and others insisting with equal zeal that it has the right and should exercise it freely. In the meantime, as we have intimated, not a dollar has been appropriated to give effect to the decisions of the court, and the creditors of the Government, with a decision in their favor by its own chosen tribunals staring them in the face, are still compelled to submit to an indefinite postponement of their rights. This is neither just nor wise. It is hardly decent. We hope that Congress will turn its attention promptly to this important subject, and, either by amending the law establishing the court or by some other effective mode, rectify this vast and daily accumulating mass of wrong, and make its recurrence impossible. The evil is immense and acknowledged, and the remedy is not difficult. It is due to the dignity of Congress not less than to the great interests of justice.

ADVENTURES IN THE WILDS OF AMERICA.—By Charles Lamm, John W. Moore, Philadelphia, 1856: 2 vols., illustrated. Mr. Lamm, the author of "Essays for Summer Hours," "Private Life of Daniel Webster," &c., is one of the most experienced tourists and sportsmen in the country. His sketches of sporting adventures have been extensively read with eager interest. Possessing admirable descriptive powers, a lively fancy, and a keen appreciation for the beautiful, the romantic, and the genuine pleasures of woodcraft, and with a happy, easy, flowing, and discursive style of writing, he has given to his narratives a life-like interest, and the reader feels, while perusing them, as if he were beside the author enjoying the sports and scenes and adventures which are so graphically described. These volumes are a collection of his narrative and descriptive writings, which have from time to time afforded much gratification to the readers of the journals in which they were first published. A number of them have appeared as Editorial Essays in the National Intelligencer. The book will be read with pleasure. It is the only publication which presents in one view so much of the scenery and wild sports of the various portions of the United States and the British Provinces from the Capes of Florida to the Bay of Fundy. The work is elegantly illustrated by the author and Oscar Bessau, and contains an appendix by Lieut. Campbell Hardy, of H. B. M. Royal Artillery.

For sale by Crump & Welsh.

Rev. G. W. Smiley will preach in Sebon Chapel to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 3½ P. M.

The following is from a London letter in the New York Tribune:

Mormonism is on the decrease in England since a tithe is exacted by their spiritual leaders "for the use of the Saints at Great Salt Lake." The English, as matter-of-fact people, refuse to be taxed for foreign countries, even though they are taxed by such doctored as the "Saints" are growing among them.

The Indian Railway scheme, and even the Steam Navigation Company in the Black Sea and Mediterranean, meet with such hostility in England that their failure is all but certain. France has no capital here, and Germany has none to put into a modernized empire, and is dependent and destined as ausee. In spite of the names of Peacock, Horsting, Barine, and Hope, the advantages offered by Russia are not sufficiently attractive but for the Western capitalists, and the magnificent plan of the Czar to have obtained a foothold in continental Europe and England is destined to meet with failure.

A large manufacturing house in the paper line at Liege, in Belgium, makes use of the four-horse-hoist mills and of a census in making paper, as I see from a short notice in the Vicuna (or Deutsche Post). The British government and the Bank of France to pay the amount of one hundred and eighty millions of francs within one year, in equal monthly installments, has not alarmed the Exchange, since it will regularize the export of gold to Paris, and may establish such a degree of credit and confidence throughout France as to enable the French banks to draw on the Bank of England for supplies. The last two years gold to the amount of thirty-eight million sterlings has been bought for the French Bank, and of course a nearly equal amount of silver has been withdrawn from circulation, and ultimately shipped off to India and China.

PURSUIT OF KNOWLEDGE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—The following is a most remarkable and praiseworthy instance of what perseverance and industry, rightly directed, are able to effect: Among the graduating class at the last commencement at Williams College was one by the name of Condit, from Jersey. The gentleman is a shoemaker, married, and has a family of four children. Six years ago, becoming sensible of the blessings of an education, he commenced learning the simple branches, such as are taught in our primary schools. One by one, as he sat on his shoemaker's bench, he mastered grammar, arithmetic, geography, &c., with some occasional assistance from his fellow-workmen. At this time he determined to obtain a college education. Without means and with a large family depending on him for support, he commenced and learned Latin and Greek, in the evenings, after his day's labor was over, under the direction of a friend; and, after the lapse of a year and a half, prepared himself and entered the sophomore class at Williams College.

He brought his bench and tools as well as his books with him. The students supplied him with work; the faculty assisted him; and with the fund for indigent students and some occasional assistance from other sources, he was enabled to go through the college course and, at the same time support his family. He graduated on his birth-day, aged thirty-two. He stood high in his class and received a part at commencement, but declined. At the farewell meeting of his class, in consideration of his perseverance, talents, and Christian character, they presented him with an elegant set of silver spoons, tea and table, each handsomely engraved with an appropriate inscription.

Mr. Condit will now enter the theological seminary at New York, and, wll, no doubt, make a faithful and popular minister.

What young man in this country will ever, after such an example as this, despair of obtaining an education?—*Springsfield Republican.*

ANOTHER PROVERB GONE.—Many of our readers will recall the sail hawse which Bulwer, in his last novel, made with the aphorism of Bacon, "knowledge is power." Lord Palmerston, in his speech at Manchester during his late ovation, thus admirably demolishes the famous maxim of Pope:

"Great respect, no doubt, is due to axioms and old sayings, but, at the same time, it must be admitted that though they may be generally true, they are not always so; indeed the saying itself. We have often heard the saying quoted from the words of one of our greatest poets, that—

"A little learning is a dangerous thing—

"Drink deep or taste not the Pierian spring."

I hold that this is a mistake, and much error has it produced. A little knowledge is better than no knowledge at all. (Cheer.) The more knowledge a man has the better, but it is not necessarily the measure of his disposal do not permit of a saying that ended secondly, knowledge is power, as much as he can, and, when he has it, it will be all the better for it (continued applauding), and although he may not be able to drink deeply of that spring, if his tugs have once tested it he will go back to the same delicious water—no small, will reflect opportunity, and his draughts, in they who are not of modern Charon to these lower shades, receives a piece of copper from each one who enters. Have the body that is soaring? The Russian peasant carries with him his own.

In our wanderings, we come into a vast palace, adorned with gardens and spacious courts. Its inscription, we are told, is an aphorism: What unimportance amidst such people? The inhabitants are not importuned; they are cared for. In many celebrated houses in the same countries the sick are laid together in the same bed, and, in St. Petersburg, the sick enjoy luxuries and have relatives with whom are daily admitted visitors. The domestic service is well provided for, and the expenses of the household capital; all medications are furnished by the physician whose salaries are paid by the public treasury. Other places offer themselves to the view—houses of prostitution, edifices, public institutions. From orphan, and the infant abandoned by his parents, to those who possess in the world enough to cover it, to the old man who walks his last hour—all have an asylum opened to their distress and their infirmities. The spectacle of so many resources in so young a city attests both the liberality of the state and the spirit of the people.

OFFICIAL.

The following is an extract of a letter from St. Petersburg:

The world is already acquainted with the mysterious and imaginary subterranean caverns of Camille de Melville, and of Mrs. Radcliffe, but St. Petersburg has a veritable subterranean cavern, the entrance to which is by an elephant colonnade of the Louvre. Imagine two or three hundred feet above ground, the walls of which are black with smoke. The thick vapors issuing from these depths are increased by the emissions of funeral-looking lamps, and by enormous breath at the mouth, which look like the crater of Vesuvius. We look forward to a spasm without apparent bounds or limits, so great is the obscurity. This is the lair of the dragon, the lazaretto of the Empress, the lazaretto of the Empress, and of peasants and other individuals of the laboring class, who spend their nights. The porter, who is a sort of modern Charon to these lower shades, receives a piece of copper from each one who enters. Have the body that is soaring? The Russian peasant carries with him his own.

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in St. Petersburg, the sick enjoy luxuries and have

relatives with whom are daily admitted visitors. The

domestic service is well provided for, and the expenses of

the household capital; all medications are furnished by

the physician whose salaries are paid by the public trea-

sury. Other places offer themselves to the view—houses

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BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL. Adjourned Session.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1856.

Present—D. T. Monsarrat, and all the members except Mr. Vaughan.

Mr. Weaver, from the Committee on Streets, reported an ordinance from the Board of Aldermen, prescribing the mode of executing contracts for digging and walling wells and constructing cisterns, which was read a second time and adopted.

Mr. Monroe, from the Finance Committee, reported against the passage of a resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing the Mayor to give the bond required by the Chancellor, in the case of the city of Louisville against the Louisville and Portland Railroad Company.

When Mr. Gilliss offered a resolution as a substitute requiring the Mayor to give said bond, provided the property owners indemnify the city against any loss thereby, when, on motion, the substitute was adopted.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, approving an apportionment for digging and walling a well at the corner of Twelfth and High streets, E. P. Rousseau contractor, was adopted.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

D. Butterfield \$10 for oiling steam fire engine; John Hart \$9 for sundries furnished the Street Inspector, Western District;

Street Inspector's report, Western District, \$80 98 for work on streets from 27th November to 10th December, 1856;

W. A. & E. H. Nally \$15 for brick furnished the Street Inspector, Western District.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, allowing J. E. Vansant \$25 for work on the Steam Fire Engine, was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

A resolution, directing the Mayor to contract for repairing the sewer under High street, near the U. S. Marine Hospital, was referred from the Board of Aldermen ained, by directing the street inspector to do said work. On motion, the amendment was concurred in and the same was adopted.

A resolution was presented from the Board of Aldermen, debarring any officer of the city workhouse, except the superintendent, from keeping or boarding his family at said house, which was referred to the Committee on Workhouse.

The bond of John Scott as warden of the Portland Fire Co. No 10 was presented from the Board of Aldermen, and approved.

A resolution was presented from the Board of Aldermen approving the appointment to a well contractor, Thirteen and High streets, W. R. Gray contractor, which was adopted.

A resolution was presented from the Board of Aldermen, proposing an amendment to the city charter, by repeating that portion of sec. 9, article 3, which allows to each member of the General Council two dollars per day for attendance on the sessions thereof, and ordering an election for that purpose in April, 1857.

Mr. Baird moved to lay the same on the table, which motion was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—President Monsarrat and Messrs. Baird and Ray—3.

Nays—Messrs. Caswell, Gilliss, Kendall, Monroe, Overall, Pope, Sargent, Shauks, Sisson, Newman, Weaver, and White—12.

Mr. Baird then moved his reference to a special committee, which carried by the following vote:

Yeas—President Monsarrat and Messrs. Baird, Caswell, Kendall, Overall, Ray, Newman, Weaver, and White—9.

Nays—Messrs. Gilliss, Monroe, Pope, Sargent, Shauks, and Sisson—6.

Messrs. Baird, Gilliss, and Weaver were appointed to a special committee.

Mr. Shanks introduced a resolution authorizing the Mayor to sell the steam fire engine horses, which was adopted.

Mr. Overall, from the Street Committee of the Eastern District, reported a resolution allowing the street hands of the Eastern District their pay from the 27th of November to the 10th of December, 1856, which was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—President Monsarrat and Messrs. Baird, Gilliss, Kendall, Monroe, Overall, Pope, Bay, Sargent, Newman, Weaver, and White—12.

Nays—Messrs. Caswell, Shauks, and Sisson—3.

Mr. Monroe moved that the Council adjourn, which was lost by yeas 4—nays 11; afterwards, on motion of same, the Council adjourned.

JOHN M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

[Washington Correspondence of the Tribune.]

ASA WHITNEY BECOMING A SUGAR PLANTER.—Mr. ASA Whitney, the originator of the great Pacific Railroad scheme, is about to become a sugar planter in the Black Sea.

He has recently sold his interest in the Bank of France to a company of nobles, and is now engaged in the business of sugar-cane culture in the Black Sea.

He has a large estate in the Black Sea, and is now engaged in the business of sugar-cane culture in the Black Sea.

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A. J. MORRISON & CO., JOHN W. BARRETT
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
SADDLERY, HARDWARE,
TRUNKS, HORSE COLLARS, BRIDLES, HARNESS,
AND
Engine, Steamboat, and Garden Hose,

Main Street, between Sixth and Seventh, above Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

The above articles, and many other not enumerated, are of our own manufacture, made out of the best materials, and in point of workmanship, elegance, and durability, of which will vie with any manufactured in the United States. Persons in want of a superior Trunk or beautiful Harness, are invited to inspect our stock before making their selection. Increased advantages offered to the trade, and peculiar inducements extended to cash purchasers.

A. J. MORRISON & CO.

To my Customers.

In consequence of the late fire of the 1st Inst., by which my store-house and a greater part of my stock were burned, I was compelled to remove to another location. I therefore beg leave to inform my friends, that I am now ready to serve them as heretofore at my new location in Bushard's Market, No. 440 Market street, near corner Fourth, north side, My stock of

Gents' and Ladies' Shoes and Boots

for the Fall and Inner wear will be complete in a very few days, and I will endeavor to merit the patronage in my new location heretofore so generously bestowed by the citizens of Louisville and surrounding country.

SAM'L P. SUGOR.

Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods.

J. R. ESTERLE.

No. 87 Fourth street.

Having taken this well known establishment, I hope to merit the patronage of its former friends and customers. My arrangement of jewelry, Watches, Fancy Goods, &c., has been well selected, and made of the best materials.

I have also on hand the largest and best selection of Extracts, Lubricants, Cologne, &c.; as well as Hair Brushes, Combs, &c.

Watch-making and repairing in all its branches attended personally by myself.

JOHN H. HOWE.

SIGN, HOUSE, AND FANCY PAINTER, IMITATOR, of all kinds of Wood and Marble, Mixed Paints, Glass, Porcelain, &c., for sale.

We are now offering our entire stock of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS at cost and less than cost for cash, prior to the 1st of January, owing to anticipated change in the concern:

Servants' Goods of all kinds;

Dresser Cottons and Plaids;

Super printed and plain Drapery;

Striped and Mohair Antique Silks;

Moritons and all Wool Plaids;

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS

Over every variety and at bargains.

COATINGS CLOTHES

Are now offered in bargains.

AT COST.

French Embroideries--Real Laces.

The subscriber has on hand a complete and elegant stock of--

French Embroidered Collars;

do do Sets;

Real Lace Collars;

do do Sets;

Real Laces of all kinds, very cheap for cash.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The subscriber, thankful for the patronage extended to him by his friends and the public generally, respectfully informs them that he has just opened a COAL YARD

at the corner of Ninth and Green Streets,

where he is prepared to fill all orders for Pomeroy and Pittsburg Coal at the lowest market price.

Office also on the west side of Third street, between Market and Jefferson, and Fulton, between Preston and Floyd streets.

Respectfully, W. H. WALKER.

ATTACHMENT.

HAVING purchased from W. H. Walker the above popular establishment, we sold a share of that patronage

liberally extended to our predecessor. We will conduct the business in its original liberal style and dispense under the firm of

JOHN CAWEIN & CO.

C. S. MALTBY'S

WHOLESALE OYSTER REPOSITORY,

No. 62 Third st., bet. Main and Market.

RECEIVING DAILY PER

ADAMS'S EXPRESS FRESH

OYSTERS, in Caps and Kegs,

from all the most celebrated fish-

ing points on the Chesapeake Bay.

JOHN A. MC LAUGHLIN, Agent,

ATTACHMENT.

VOGT & KLINK,

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and a

Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks,

and fine Jewelry, at Eastern Price, No.

72 Third street, near Market, Louisville.

ATTACHMENT.

Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descrip-

tions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.

K. H. Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior manner.

COAL! COAL!

The subscriber, thankful for the business heretofore ex-

erted to him by his friends and the public generally, respectfully informs them that he has just opened a COAL YARD

and Office on the corner of Fifth and Green streets,

where by strict attention and punctuality, he still hopes to receive a large share of public patronage.

He always has on hand a large assortment of Pittsburg and Monongaheny Coal, that is warranted to be what it is represented.

He also keeps the best Pittsburg Nut Coal, delivered to any part of the city for 9 cents per bushel, used by some of the first families none better for steam.

Also, an office on Market street, between Sixth and Seventh.

ATTACHMENT.

HOW IS IT?

EVERYBODY wants once of THE O'LEARY'S beautiful AM-

BROTHYPES? Some months ago the different hum-

ming-songs gotten up by artists to decry the public at-

ttracted considerable attention, but now they have ascer-

tained how really it is to be humbugged even by a man

as good as George Washington.

ATTACHMENT.

W. L. TROWELL, Ambrotypist,

Main betw. Second and Third, over House's Printing Telegraph Office.

Wood's Wall Paper Depot.

Third street, near Main, opposite the Courier Office.

Strangers and Country Merchants

As well as my city patrons will find my present stock of

WALL PAPER OF ALL CLASSES

Very complete and perfect, having very recently made

large additions of every thing new and choice in my kind

of business which the Eastern markets afford.

Combining my trade of PAPER HANGER with the sale of

Wall Paper enables me to assure the public that they will

find to their interest to give me a call.

Decorative Hall Papers

I claim superiority over all competitors in the Louisville market. Gentlemen who desire rich and elegant patterns of this description of papers, and something entirely new, will please call and judge for themselves.

W. F. WOOD,

Third street, near Main.

ATTACHMENT.

NEW BOOKS.

O'RIENTAL Acquaintance, or Letters from Syria, by J.

De Fore, Price 20 cents.

Art and Scenery in Europe with other papers; being

chiefly Fragments from the Travels of the late Horace Walpole, Price 20 cents.

Paul Fane, or Parts of a Life Else Untold, a Novel, by J. W. Wilkie, Price \$1.

Prus and J. by George William Curtis, Price \$1.

The Golden Dragon, or Up and Down the Irrawaddi; being Passages of Adventure in the Burmese Empire, Price \$1.

The Bible in the Work-shop, or Christianity the Friend of Labor, by Rev. John W. Mears, Price \$1.

Morgan Horse, a Premium Essay on the American Breed of Horses, by W. H. Alderson, Price \$1.

The Madigan Heptown, a Story of the Scottish Reformation, by Mrs. Oliphant, author of Zardee, Price \$1.

The Suffering Saviour, or Meditations on the Last Days of Christ, together with all the late works of that can be had of him. PRATHER, SMITH & CO., 44 Main street, near Market.

DRESS HATS, LOUISVILLE STYLE--A good

assortment ready for our sales this morning.

PRATHER, SMITH & CO., 44 Main street.

THOSE ELEGANT DRESS HATS OF HAYES, CRAIG, & CO., are now being made so very light and soft that many are laying aside their Soft Fur Hats for them. Stop in and see them.

ATTACHMENT.

STONE MARTIN AND FITCH MANTILLAS--A new

supply just received per express at

HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.'s.

ATTACHMENT.

LIMONADS--

60 lbs Tunie soft shell;

5 lbs shelled; in store and for sale by

FONDA & MORRIS.

ATTACHMENT.

DEWITT & MILLER, First Pre-

mium, Hardware and Trunk

Manufacturers, 551 Main street, between Second and Third streets.

W. H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market street.

DRIED PEACHES AND APPLES--100 bushels just re-

ceived and for sale by

W. H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market street.

ATTACHMENT.

THE LUXURY OF THE SEASON.

THE most superbly illustrated Book ever produced in America--THE COURT OF NAPOLEON; or, Society in France, by Jules Verne, Price \$1.

The Golden Dragon. Price \$1.

Prue and I, by Curtis, Price \$1.

F. MADDEN, 101 Third st., 2 doors from Post-office.

CLARK & JOHNSTON.

ATTACHMENT.

CRUTCHER, MILLER, & CO., 419 Main street.

ATTACHMENT.

EVENING BULLETIN.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

BANKFORT, December 12.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Best vs. Mason, Garrard; affirmed.
Best vs. Best, Garrard; affirmed.
Anderson vs. Tector, Garrard; reversed.
Smith vs. Hickey, Rockcastle; reversed.
Robb vs. Parsons, Rockcastle; reversed.
Parsons vs. Brannon, Rockcastle; reversed.
Fish vs. Keifley, Rockcastle; reversed.

ORDER.

Brandom vs. Perkins, Rockcastle;
Lewis vs. Hickey, Rockcastle;
McNeil vs. McNeil, Laurel;
Jones vs. Martin, Knox; were argued.

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, 1856.

Present—D. T. Monsarrat, President, and all the members except Messrs. Sargent and Vaughan.

Reading of the minutes of the previous session dispensed with.

A message was presented from the Mayor, returning an ordinance passed by the General Council Dec. 4, 1856, to grade, pave, and curb Grayson street, from Sixteenth to Eighteenth, with his objection to the passage of same; when, the question being taken upon the passage of the ordinance, the Mayor's objections to the contrary notwithstanding, the ordinance was rejected by the following vote:

Yea—Messrs. Baird, Pope, and Shanks—3.

Nays—President Monsarrat and Messrs. Caswell, Gilliss, Kendall, Monroe, Overall, Ray, Sisson, and Weaver—9.

A communication was presented from the Mayor enclosing a contract executed by E. P. Ronssan to dig and wall a well at the corner of Sixth and Lexington streets, which was approved.

A message was presented from the Mayor enclosing a communication from the president of the Gas Company, asking the note of the city at four months in payment of gas bill due said company, which was referred to the Committee on Gas and Water, with leave to report; when—

Mr. Weaver, from said committee, reported a resolution directing the Mayor to execute the note of the city to said company for \$3,882.91, at four months from Oct. 1st, 1856, which, on motion, was recommitted.

A communication was presented from the Mayor transmitting the contract of B. McAtee for grading and bowdlerizing High street, from Twelfth to Bridge, and extending the time to the 1st of March, 1857, which was approved.

The reports of the Street Inspectors from the 27th of November to the 10th of December, 1856, were presented and referred to the appropriate Committees on Streets.

A claim of \$5 91 in favor of J. Hart, for sundries furnished Street Inspector of the Western Distric, was referred to the Street Committee of the Western District.

A claim in favor of Wm. Badgett of \$12, for burying paupers, was presented and referred to the Committee on Finance.

A claim in favor of W. A. & E. A. Nally of \$153, for brick furnished Street Inspector of Western District, was referred to the Street Committee of the Western District.

A claim in favor of the Union Fire Company of \$29, for building, was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

A receipt was presented from B. Spalding and J. L. Helm for one hundred and thirty-five city bonds of \$1,000 each, issued for the benefit of the Lebanon Branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, when, on motion, the same was received, ordered to be recorded, and filed.

Mr. Monsarrat presented the following communication from the City Treasurer:

CITY TREASURY,

Louisville, December 11, 1856.

To the General Council of the City of Louisville:

GENTLEMEN: I hereby make known to you my resignation as Treasurer of the city of Louisville, to take effect Monday, the 15th of January, 1857. In retiring from office, I beg leave to tender to you and through you to the citizens of Louisville, my profound and grateful acknowledgments for the confidence reposed in me and the honor done me by my election to the office of City Treasurer. I respectfully request the appointment of a committee to examine my accounts and vouchers up to the time my resignation shall take effect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. DUVALL, City Treasurer.

On motion, the same was referred to the Finance Committee, with leave to report, when—

Mr. Monroe, from said Committee, reported a resolution raising a joint committee of two from the Common Council and one from the Board of Aldermen, to examine and report the condition of the books, accounts, and vouchers of the Treasurer up to the 5th of January, 1857, which was adopted, and Messrs. Monroe and Gilliss were appointed said committee from this Board.

Mr. Shanks presented the pay roll of working hands on culvert in Beargrass creek, at First street, which was referred to the Committee on Public Works, with leave to report, when—

Mr. Shanks, from said committee, reported a resolution allowing \$130 to pay said hands, which was adopted.

A resolution was presented from the Board of Aldermen directing the Mayor to accept the proposition of Wm. Conway to loan his hand in Portland for the use of the Portland Fire Co., and authorizing the Mayor to have the same fitted up at a cost not exceeding \$100, which was adopted.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Keating & Johnson \$768 33, balance due for building horse carriage for Rescue Fire Co.;

Shirley & Bell \$26 13, for sundries furnished Washington Independent Co. in 1853-4;

H. Dunker \$10, for sharpening Street Inspector's tools;

Geo. Meadows \$1,020 82, for intersection plates in Portland Avenue;

W. W. Wilson \$15, for carpenter's work;

H. Husteter \$1,750 50, balance due on building Brownsboro' Bridge;

R. Vaughan \$1 15 for sundries to Eagle Fire Co.;

Police report \$2,378, expenses of Police Department for Nov., 1856;

Almshouse report \$379 06, being expenses for the month of Nov., 1856;

Geo. Mulliken \$150, for making tax-bills;

E. R. Rousseau \$185, for building bridge and roadway across the Southern Ditch at Shippingport road;

Hospital report \$635 01, being expenses for Nov., 1856;

Mr. Monroe presented a petition from Peter Weingart, asking the privilege of transferring his tavern license to F. M. Stout, which was referred to the Committee on Taverns and Groceries of the Eastern District, with leave to report; when—

Mr. Newman, from said Committee, after investigation, reported a resolution allowing said transfer to be made, which was adopted.

Mr. White presented a petition to have the gutters in front of the steam engine house repaired, which was referred to the Street Committee of the Western District.

Mr. Monroe, from the Finance Committee, to whom was referred an ordinance directing the Mayor to issue two hundred and fifty bonds to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, in lieu of same number of bonds issued to said road of date 1st October, 1856, reported, as a substitute, an ordinance for the benefit of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, which substitute was received in lieu of the original ordinance, and the same was read once and adopted by the following vote:

Yea—President Monsarrat, and Messrs. Baird, Caswell, Gilliss, Kendall, Monroe, Overall, Ray, Sisson, Newman, and White—11.

Nays—Messrs. Pope, Sisson, and Weaver—3.

Mr. Overall, from the Street Committee of the Eastern District, reported an ordinance for digging and walling a well at the northwest corner of Brook and Jacob streets, which was read once and adopted.

Mr. Overall, from the same, reported a resolution allowing Geo. Mier \$54 37, for work on streets of the Eastern District, which was adopted by the following vote:

Yea—Messrs. Baird, Caswell, Gilliss, Kendall, Monroe, Overall, Pope, Ray, Newman, Weaver, and White—11.

Nays—Messrs. Shanks and Sisson—2.

Mr. Overall, from the same, reported a resolution allowing Henry Eichholz \$41 25, for work on streets of the Eastern District, which was adopted by the following vote:

Yea—President Monsarrat and Messrs. Baird, Caswell, Gilliss, Kendall, Monroe, Overall, Pope, Ray, Newman, Weaver, and White—12.

Nay—Mr. Sisson—1.

Mr. Weaver, from the Street Committee of the Western District, reported an ordinance from the Board of Aldermen to grade and pave the sidewalks on the north side of Broadway, between Ninth and Tenth streets, which was read a second time and adopted.

Mr. Weaver, from the same, reported a resolution allowing Graham & Parker \$40 05, for lumber furnished the Street Inspector of the Western District, which was adopted by the following vote:

Yea—President Monsarrat and Messrs. Baird, Caswell, Gilliss, Kendall, Monroe, Overall, Pope, Ray, Newman, Weaver, and White—12.

Nay—Messrs. Shanks and Sisson—2.

Mr. Weaver, from the Committee on Public Works, reported a preamble and resolution from the Board of Aldermen, ordering an election to be held on Saturday, Dec. 27, 1856, at the usual places of voting in the city of Louisville, to take the sense of the people on ordinances to provide the means to complete the present court-house, or to erect a new one, when—

Mr. Monroe moved to strike out the preamble, which motion was lost by the following vote:

Yea—Messrs. Caswell, Gilliss, Monroe, Overall, Pope, Sisson, and Weaver—6.

Nays—President Monsarrat and Messrs. Baird, Caswell, Gilliss, Kendall, Monroe, Overall, Ray, Shanks, Newman, and Weaver—9.

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Mr. Monroe moved to strike out "the 27th of December," which was carried.

On motion of Mr. Monsarrat, the same was then recommitted, with leave to report, by the following vote:

Yea—President Monsarrat and Messrs. Caswell, Gilliss, Kendall, Monroe, Overall, Ray, Shanks, Newman, and Weaver—10.

Nay—Messrs. Baird, Gilliss, Monroe, and White—8.

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